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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/450,412	11/29/1999	SEIICHI ISOGUCHI	KOT-0002	7595
23413	7590	11/06/2003	EXAMINER	
CANTOR COLBURN, LLP 55 GRIFFIN ROAD SOUTH BLOOMFIELD, CT 06002			TRAN, DOUGLAS Q	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2624	

DATE MAILED: 11/06/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/450,412

Applicant(s)

ISOGUCHI ET AL.

Examiner

Douglas Q. Tran

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 5-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 5-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 5-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Aoyagi et al. (US Patent No. 5,982,999) and Suzuki et al. (US Patent No. 6,041,265).

As to claim 5, Aoyagi discloses a print producing system (fig. 18), comprising:

an operating device (206 in fig. 18) to receive the identification information of a customer (identification information of a customer from either a camera 1800 or any computer from the communication line 1801, because the 206 connects to a plurality of source device and the image document always contains the identification information of original source device) and to input relevant information which includes at least one of color, hue, chroma, brightness, sharpness, and hardness (fig. 9 with the setting feature for setting the color balance), as preference of the customer about finishing of a color image print;

a memory device (102 in fig. 18) to memorize the relevant information paired with the identification information, inputted by the operating device (206 in fig. 18);

an order receiving device (101 in fig. 18) to receive the identification information, color image data to be printed, and print producing information which contains at least one of print size and print quantity, from the customer (in fig. 9 show the setting size and quantity setting to

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the image data for printing, thus the print producing information contains at least one of print size and print quantity);

a controller (303 and 313 in fig. 3) to obtain the relevant information from the memory device (102 in fig. 18), by using the id information received by the order receiving device (col. 17, lines 59-64 and col. 18, lines 31-40: since the image document, which is edited from the operating device 206 in fig. 18, includes a plurality of image data or photographs from camera 1800 or from communication line 1801. Therefore, the controller would processing the edited image document corresponding to the information of the setting and the original source (i.e., identification information of the customer) such as a camera or one of the computers via the communication line); and

a print producing device (the writing unit 302 in fig. 3) to produce the color image print, based on the color image data, the print producing information, and the relevant information (col. 12, lines 3-10).

However, Aoyagi does not teach the relevant information paired with the identification information of a customer that are inputted by the operating device and memorized in the memory.

Suzuki, in the same field of endeavor “the image processing”, teaches the well known in the prior art such that a memory device (RAM in fig. 9) to memorize the relevant information (col. 4, lines 38-50: the relevant information includes the setting color and the hue) paired with the identification information of a customer (col. 5, lines 10-17), inputted by the operating device (fig. 5) (col. 5, lines 26-27).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the image processing system of Aoyagi in order for the relevant information paired with the identification information of a customer that are inputted by the operating device and memorized in the memory as taught by Suzuki. The suggestion for modifying the system of Aoyagi can be reasoned by one of ordinary skill in the art as set forth above by Suzuki because the modified system would easily group together the print data in order to process the data according to the information of the color setting and the original source; and easily to recognize the original source information such a user in order to sent back the printed document to that user.

As to claim 6, Aoyagi and Suzuki discloses every feature discussed in claim 5, and Suzuki further teaches the print producing device uses the same relevant information frequency, to produce the print of following orders placed by the customer having the same identification information (col. 4, lines 46-50).

As to claim 7, Aoyagi discloses every feature discussed in claim 5, and further teaches the operating device rewrites the relevant information, based on the proposal of the customer having the same identification information (note: since the a plurality of computers 1900 connected to the computer 100 "col. 18, lines 35-40", the print data is conventionally edited from the computer via the communication line. Therefore, one of the purposes of the editing software "206 in fig. 18" is for rewriting the relevant information).

As to claim 8, Aoyagi discloses every feature discussed in claim 5, and further teaches the operating device changes the print producing information, based on the proposal of the customer (note: since the a plurality of computers 1900 connected to the computer 100 "col. 18,

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lines 35-40", the print data is conventionally edited from the computer via the communication line. Therefore, one of the purposes of the editing software "206 in fig. 18" is for changing the print producing information).

As to claim 9, Aoyagi discloses every feature discussed in claim 5, and further teaches a transmitting receiving unit receives the identification information, the color image data to be printed, and the print producing information, through a network (col. 18, lines 30-40).

Response to Arguments and Amendment

Applicant's amendment filed 4/15/03, which includes new claims 5-9, has been fully considered but they are not persuasive because Aoyagi discloses an operating device (206 in fig. 18) to receive the identification information of a customer (identification information of a customer from either a camera 1800 or any computer from the communication line 1801, because the 206 connects to a plurality of source device and the image document always contains the identification information of original source device) and to input relevant information which includes at least one of color, hue, chroma, brightness, sharpness, and hardness (fig. 9 with the setting feature for setting the color balance), as preference of the customer about finishing of a color image print; a memory device (102 in fig. 18) to memorize the relevant information paired with the identification information, inputted by the operating device (206 in fig. 18); an order receiving device (101 in fig. 18) to receive the identification information, color image data to be printed, and print producing information which contains at least one of print size and print quantity, from the customer (in fig. 9 show the setting size and quantity setting to the image data for printing, thus the print producing information contains at least one of print size and print

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quantity); a controller (303 and 313 in fig. 3) to obtain the relevant information from the memory device (102 in fig. 18), by using the id information received by the order receiving device (col. 17, lines 59-64 and col. 18, lines 31-40: since the image document, which is edited from the operating device 206 in fig. 18, includes a plurality of image data or photographs from camera 1800 or from communication line 1801. Therefore, the controller would processing the edited image document corresponding to the information of the setting and the original source (i.e., identification information of the customer) such as a camera or one of the computers via the communication line); and

Suzuki also teaches the well known in the prior art such that a memory device (RAM in fig. 9) to memorize the relevant information (col. 4, lines 38-50: the relevant information includes the setting color and the hue) paired with the identification information of a customer (col. 5, lines 10-17), inputted by the operating device (fig. 5) (col. 5, lines 26-27).

For the above reasons, it is believed that the cited prior art fully discloses the claimed invention and the rejection stand.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment with respect to independent claims 5-9 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. This action is made **final**.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

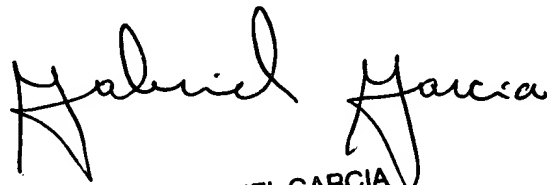
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A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Douglas Q. Tran whose telephone number is (703) 305-4857 or E-mail address is Douglas.tran@uspto.gov.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

Douglas Q. Tran
Oct. 30, 2003


GABRIEL GARCIA
PRIMARY EXAMINER